

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29TH, 1898.

NUMBER 13

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Almon Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Harland Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

Cons.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, in.

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Cons.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters, &c.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments. Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, & Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELL & CO.
11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.
Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE FOR
POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,
Price: 120000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also a Messrs.
COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
RUBENBURG & Co. " "
GERR. KLINGENBERG, Dornold (Lythographers).
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

J. G. V. MENDES
CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.
Provision Merchant.
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.
1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATH PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.
119 Rua da Quitanda Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1831.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*
No 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1^a de Março.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET
123, Rua da Quitanda,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,
and General Commission Merchant.

Receives Consignments

P. O. Box. No. 68

THE HARRAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.
Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 locomotives and over 200,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1866.
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WAS SPECIAL DESIGNER IN PATENT CO. STERILIZING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

MAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.

Also Certs, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PERLIER & Co.,

Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherry, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, indigestion, joint and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women in their monthly and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder. For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies
Rs. 125000 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,
LIPTON'S Hams,
LIPTON'S Jams,
LIPTON'S Pickles,
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.
RIO DE JANEIRO

Insurance.**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Alchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£3,620,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$165,109.00 (£35,230)).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. . £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil.

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. . £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. . £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .. . £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Cameliaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. . £2,127,500

Reserve fund .. . 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. . 1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 .. . £12,954,532

Authorized Capital .. . 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital .. . 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MANCHESTER**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1824

CAPITAL .. . £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Hotels.**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresia, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresia hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and large drives.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR.

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cathedral)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, and shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the latest system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 308

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo da Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and lagoons, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 22,

Telephone 206.

GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO.

Proprietors.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels.

This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depôt. No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

MATTE LARANGEIRA

PURE LEAVES

C. M. L.

The best and most generally known brand of Brazilian herbs medicine.

Herba Matte when, pure, as prepared by the Companhia Matte Larangeira, produces an aromatic and explicitly palatable drink.

The Matte Larangeira gives five infusions, always producing the same agreeable beverage.

Factory: RUA DO LAVRADIO, 118

For sale at all the leading warehouses.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**FINE ENGLISH TAILORING.**

J. W. SPRENGER

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40

1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The total exports of wheat from Chili to Peru in 1897 amounted to 22,613,723 kilograms, or 49,854,213 pounds. The wheat is made into flour in Peru. One shipment only of wheat from the United States was received, 100,000 of 3,411,769 kilograms.

—The newspapers of Argentina and Chili are determined to have war, no matter what the cause may be. In Chili they are urging the government to plant a colony on Argentine territory. Perhaps if the two governments would suppress all this violent talk, the task of settling the dispute would be an easy one.

—A Santiago telegram of the 26th says it is affirmed that Chili has arrived at an accord with the vice-president of Peru for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica without a plebiscite, Chili receiving an indemnity of ten millions. Peru concedes commercial advantages, and gives Bolivia traffic privileges for imports and exports through Peruvian ports.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Carbuncle is said to have broken out among the cattle at Chascomus, Argentina.

—It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that five thousand national guards are being instructed in target firing at the national rifle range.

—On his return to Montevideo Dr. Sarraceni was married to one of the fair daughters of that city, and will soon leave for Madrid to attend the sessions of a medical congress.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that the purchase of the Italian cruiser *Ulysses* by the Argentine government is confirmed. A later telegram (23rd) says the Italian government has decided to cede this ship to Argentina.

—The Argentine minister of finance has arranged with the agents of foreign insurance companies to accept provisionally the deposit of treasury bills for the guarantee required by a law passed by the last congress. The question will then be submitted to the next congress in regard to the special bonds required by the law, to which the companies object.

—Although the schoolmasters of Salta have not received their salaries for months, the patriotic citizens and taxpayers are subscribing enthusiastically for the purchase of a new warship. There are people in this world whose mental activities seem to be always at fault. For mental processes common-sense serves as the balance wheel, and these people have no such thing as common sense.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harvey, having returned from Buenos Aires on Friday, left yesterday morning in the steamer *Santos* for Rio Grande, where Mr. Harvey will take charge of the London and Brazilian Bank. Early as was the hour of departure, there were several friends to see them off. Now that they are so much nearer Montevideo, it may be hoped that they will favor their many friends here with more frequent visits. —*Montevideo Times*, March 15.

—For the last eight years the men on gold salaries in Buenos Aires had decidedly the best of it. Now they are beginning to feel a change in their affairs, and a change that is by no means a pleasant one. We know of cases where men on gold salaries have to do with from \$200 to \$500 less per month than in the beginning of last year. The only people who are rubbing their hands over the present fall in the gold premium are those who have gold debts still unpaid. For these fortunate beings God send. They feel that gold is the only true basis upon which to do business, and they are very unctious in their propaganda of this doctrine. —*Southern Cross*.

—Within ten days the ammunition carts for the altered artillery will have been completed in the war-arsenal. About 1000 men are at work in the workshops. Upon the completion of these carts, the army will possess 400 guns ready for service with all their accessories. The harness for the artillery horses is also being made in the said workshops. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Human nature remains very much the same as it always was. And as soon as the war drum beats, all reason is thrown away. The present movement in the Argentine republic is the most foolish that we have seen for a long time, although we have not been unused to foolish movements. It is a direct insult to the power to whose decision we have agreed to submit the hominid question, for it is tantamount to a declaration that either we or the Chilenos will not submit our difficulties to its decision, after binding ourselves to do so, or that after the decision is given we will not accept it. Yet this unreasonableness and dishonorable call to arms is called a patriotic movement, and the fatherland is supposed to profit by its sons casting away all pretensions to international good faith. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 19.

—A remarkable scene was witnessed between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Cangallo and Cerro, where a young Frenchman, giving himself the name of Mariano Castilla, made an attack upon a Spaniard, Casiano San Sebastian, with whom he had a quarrel, and stabbed him twice ferociously. Then he resisted the police who tried to arrest him, until no less than 18 policemen and police employees were engaged in battle with him. He fought with a large knife and they with their swords. Of course, they could have killed him but their object was to capture him. Five of the policemen were wounded, one of them very seriously, Castilla was also seriously wounded, and San Sebastian's wounds are dangerous. To add to the uproar in the street, some of the residents appeared on the balconies and discharged revolvers with the view of intimidating Castilla. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, March 17.

AN ADDITIONAL ADDITION.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only.

Now we figure the thing out far differently.

Eve 8 and Adam 8 also—total, 16

We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the ante-diluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this—Eve 81 and Adam 82—total, 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893?

I believe the following to be the true solution:

Eve 814 Adam and Adam 812 Eve—8,938.

Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81212 oblige Eve—total 82,056. —*Exchange*.

There are good reasons for believing that Eve 8142 oblige the serpent. If then Adam 81212 please Eve, the two together ate 89,384. —*Ed. News*.

JAPANESE SCHEMES IN MEXICO.

LAND TO BE SURVEYED AND DEVOTED TO COFFEE CULTIVATION—NEW STRAMER LINE.

San Francisco, February 20.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer *Gauche* were M. Kolyashi and H. Kawamura, of Tokio, who are on their way to Mexico to further the interests of a colossal Japanese colonization project. Preparations are being made for the establishment of a Japanese colony on a big tract of land adjacent to the port of San Benito and contiguous to the Guatemalan boundary.

In accordance with a treaty between the Japanese and Mexican governments ratified last year, Count Enomoto, ex-minister of agriculture, and a wealthy Japanese landowner, purchased 100,000 acres of land in Mexico in the locality named, and it is on this that the Japanese colony is to be established. The enterprise is receiving the support of the Japanese government.

It is the purpose of the two visitors to have the land surveyed and laid out for the colonists, and this will be done as quickly as possible. The entire acreage, they declare, will be devoted to the cultivation of coffee. It is also planned to establish a line of steamers between this city and Acapulco to connect with the Japanese Trans-Pacific line. —*Financial News*, Feb. 28.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 205,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Cassa 201)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Cassa 500) (Cassa 101)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
and corre-
pondents.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited,
London
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Héne & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and corre-
pondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

Krah-Teit,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
Realized do..... " 900,000
Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAW'S ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. I.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and branches in France
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du commerce et de
l'industrie en France, and branch
in France
Lazard Frères & Co

PARIS AND FRANCE

Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Paris Bank, Limited,
Lazard Frères & Co.,
Henry Schneider & Co.,
Kleinwort & Sons & Co.,
A. Rüffer & Sons.

LONDON

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspon-
dents
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and corre-
pondents
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg
Schroder, Gossler & Co., Hamburg
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg

GERMANY

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States
of America, all European cities, and is prepared to
transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following con-
ditions

Without notice..... 2 1/2 %

With notice..... 4 %

6 months..... 5 %

12 months..... 6 %

Directors: Ad Interim:

John Fel,

Albert Cabaret.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufac-
turer will forward by registered mail and
to any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for 25000, 1 dozen boxes for
125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

From The Dublin Review, for January.

**THE HIBERNO-DANISH PREDE-
CESSORS OF COLUMBUS.**

By MRS. MARION MULHALL.
II.

According to the "Landnamabok,"
Iceland was visited by Christians from
Ireland as early as A.D. 795, and when
Iceland was discovered in A.D. 870 by
Lief and Ingolf, two Norwegians who
had fled from the tyranny of Harald
Haarfager, King of Norway, they found
there "Irish books, bells, and croziers
which had been left behind by some
Irish Christians called Pappe."

It is no wonder the Irish historians are
silent as regards the interesting discov-
eries by their Norse countrymen. A
long period of devastations and outrages,
during which some pillaged and burned
to the ground, and the monks slain or
sent into captivity and sold as slaves,
caused the name "Dane" to be so ex-
ecrated that even to this day the word is
used in some parts of Ireland by nurses
to frighten little children. In the early
times all Norsemen were called Danes,
although, according to trustworthy his-
torical evidence (the Annals of the Four
Masters, those of Worsae, Halliday, and
others) the invaders were sometimes
Norwegians, Danes or Swedes. Halli-
day, in his "Scandinavian History of
Dublin" says: "The chronicles of the
raids made by these foreigners are in-
sufficient to show that all the first in-
vaders were mere pirates, and plunder
their sole object." The Dublin Ostmen
were quite a distinct race from the
ruthless pagans who poured down upon
England and Ireland, driven thither, ac-
cording to French historians (De Meze-
ray, Paris, 1643, "Histoire de Charle-
magne, Eginhard, &c."), to avenge
themselves on Christian clergy and
churches for the persecutions they had
suffered, and the destruction of their
temples and idols by the christian
armies of Charlemagne who invaded
Saxony A.D. 772 (Carl. Mag. imp. du
Chesne, A. D. 782), and determining
that the Saxons should be Christians,
he used means which Christianity
abhors; he ordered all who refused
baptism to be put to death, and in
one day beheaded no fewer than
4,500 pagans. The population fled
into Denmark and the North, compelled
to seek other homes. De Mezeray
says: "These infuriated banished
pagans and their descendants, burn-
ing with a cruel desire to avenge their
gods and their liberty, made continual
raids upon all the Christian nations
within reach."

We read in Halliday's "Danish King-
dom of Dublin" that King Olaf the
White and the Ostmen who founded the
kingdom of Dublin, in 852, were peace-
ful colonists who came with the desire
of furthering their commercial pursuits,
and that a "slight research will dis-
cover the high position they held among
surrounding nations. However, these
same Danes of Dublin must have par-
taken in a large measure of the adven-
turous character of the Norsemen, since
we find that in 807 they invaded and
conquered Northumbria and held it in
subjection to the King of Dublin for
nearly a hundred years."

It is said that the Northmen swept
the seas and made discoveries long an-
terior to the period reached by their his-
torical traditions, and that to them the
Celts of Ireland owed their knowledge
of navigation. They it was who first
constructed good sea boats, finding
their material in the grand pine forests
of Norway. The Thath na Danan, who
settled in Ireland as early as the Chris-
tian era and spoke a Germanic dialect
(O'Halloran), were probably colonising
Danes, for it is thought that the inter-
course between Scandinavia and Lime-
rick commenced at a very early period.
It was from the Limerick merchants
that the Icelanders first heard of Great
Ireland and Whitemen's Land, and
about the year 983 Eric the Red, noted
for his love of adventure, set sail from
Iceland and succeeded in reaching
Greenland. Bairne, the son of one of
Eric's followers, who had been absent

on a trading voyage to Norway when
his father Erlulf sailed with Eric,
determined to follow them, and was
driven by strong winds to the American
continent, his description of which so
fired the enthusiasm of the Green-
landers that Lief, the son of Eric
the Red, bought Bjarne's vessel, and
about the year 1000 succeeded in his
voyage of discovery. He found three
lands, which he named Helluland,
Markland and Vinland; the Norwe-
gians say these now form Newfoundland,
Nova Scotia, and New England,
about Massachusetts, and they also
believe that Lief resided there several
years. Washington Irving, in his "Life
of Columbus," alludes to what he calls
the legends of the Scandinavian voya-
gers, and their mysterious Vinland,
which he supposed to have relation
with the present Labrador and New-
foundland.

We read in the accounts of Colum-
bus's voyages that as early as 1474 he
conceived the idea of reaching India by
sailing westward. And in this inten-
tion he was encouraged by the Floren-
tine astronomer, Toscanelli. In 1477
he tells us he sailed 1000 leagues beyond
Thule, probably to Iceland. The fact
of this voyage has been successfully
established, both by M. Rafn and his
fellow-labourer, Finn Magnussen, who
show that the great navigator visited
Iceland fifteen years before he under-
took his expedition across the Atlantic,
and from his great love of knowledge, it
can hardly be doubted that he heard of
the early voyages of the Northmen.
For a long lapse of time all records of
Icelandic navigators and discoverers lay
unhonoured and neglected, until they
found favor in the eyes of a kindred
genius, who was quite capable of bene-
fitting by the information he received
from them. Columbus could hardly
find anything more suggestive for his
wonderful rediscovery than the follow-
ing accurate statement of an Icelandic
geographer:

"On the west of the great sea of
Spain, which some call Ginnungap, and
leaning somewhat towards the north,
the first land which occurs is the Good
Vinland, so called by Lief, son of Eric
the Red, who visited the New World in
the year 1000."

From The Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Feb. 4.

STEAMING FOR PLEASURE.

THE ISLANDS OF THE PARANA.

II.

Last week the printers made me say
two things which I never wrote and for
the appearance of which I am, as the
French people say, desolated. In the
first place I was represented as saying
last week that our party started from
Tigre with a good stock of poisons on
board. This is cruel. I wrote provisions
and I meant provisions. In the
next place I wrote "the islanders's dogs
are on duty near the rustic landing
stage" and the printers made me say
"the islanders' dogs, are on duty, etc."
This is a libel on the islanders. They
are not dogs; they are mostly Italians
and Spaniards. Their dogs are fero-
cious, but that is their own affair.
Amongst the islands the dog is the
policeman, the coast-guard, the game-
keeper, the scarecrow, the watchman,
and the guardian of insular integrity,
and he has, I expect, very little time
for the cultivation of those pretty social
amenities which give a certain tone and
style to the respectable family dog of
the mainland. As for the islanders of
the delta they are a simple, industrious,
good-natured people, very helpful to
each other and very deserving. And
now let us get to business.

The islands are extremely fertile.
They are formed of vegetable matter
washed down from the heart of the
continent by the Paraná and Uruguay.
From sand drifts they grew into mud-
banks, from mud-banks into swamps,
from swamps into islands and now,
with a soil of vegetable mould which is
sometimes eight and nine feet in depth,
they can boast of a fecundity that is
really amazing. You can grow almost

anything on them and you can have crops the whole year round. They produce all kinds of vegetables, grain and fruit and in the most lavish abundance. Although low-lying, surrounded and intersected by vast quantities of water, they are exceptionally healthy. In the deltas of other great rivers such as the Mississippi, the Nile, and the Ganges, life is scarcely worth living, but in the delta of the Paraná the death rate is singularly low. One would think that the air would be humid, that there would be a danger of malaria, that in fact rheumatism, lung troubles and fevers would be prevalent. But no. Every Islander you meet is in robust health and they are rarely troubled by sickness of any kind. The air is clear, elastic and by no means damp; and as for the mosquitoes, as Mr. Lowe puts it, they are there merely to remind you that you have not yet gone to heaven.

The islands produce over 90% of the fruit sold in the Buenos Aires markets. When one pays \$2 for a dozen of good peaches in the city and sees entire groves of trees amongst the islands laden with the same fruit, he wonders why the price is so stiff—especially as he can have a dozen of peaches in the Tigre for the mere asking. Nor do the Islanders themselves receive for their fruit anything like a price proportionate to the quotations in Buenos Aires. As a matter of fact, the fruit filters in to us here through the hands of a few insidious middlemen who fleece the producers and consumers alike. If there were a proper wholesale and retail fruit market established, say, near Retiro station, Buenos Aires would eat better and cheaper fruit and in larger quantities, the city health would be better than it is, the Islanders would make more money and the railways do more business. The Rosario or the Central Argentine Company might take the hint.

Fruit raising is not, however, the chief industry of the islands. The great source of wealth at present is firewood, and there is a growing lumber business in poplar which promises well. The principal woods produced are willow, poplar and peach-tree. Nearly all the firewood of Buenos Aires comes from the islands. The wood after being cut is left to dry, then sawn into short blocks and shipped to San Fernando or the Boca. Here again the middleman comes in for an undue share of the profits, to the prejudice both of the Islanders and the public at large.

Wood farming, if it is correct to coin such a term, is a very simple thing. Here is the whole formula. First you buy an island. It is covered by a dense growth of *ceibo* trees which you must clear off. This looks an endless and hopeless task, but in reality there is nothing easier. You are not obliged to cut down the *ceibo* trees at all. You have only to ring the trees near the ground with an axe, and nature does the rest. Once the trunk is nicked around its doom is but a question of time. The leaves immediately die, the branches wither, the trunk splits and shrinks, and in a year or so it falls of its own accord. Not only this. After falling it goes to pieces, dries up—in fact disappears. You can take a *ceibo* tree with a trunk two feet in diameter, and with a few strokes of axe or hatchet do it sufficient injury to ensure its fall. In two years not a trace of the *ceibo* will have remained. It will have gone back to the earth, decayed, disintegrated, wiped itself out of existence. Strange to say the *ceibo* wood is good enough as long as you keep it under the ground. Once exposed to the air, however, it not only decays but simply disappears and leaves no sign. In the island it is used often to raise the soil, to form a sort of barrier against the inroads of the streams on the soil of the islands themselves and for other purposes.

When the *ceibo* is cleared away planting begins. This is also a simple operation. First you get branches of willow or poplar and cut them into

lengths. These stakes you take to your island and stick them into the ground, about five or six feet apart. They cost you, planted, about \$12 to \$15 per thousand. In ten or twelve years they are trees and every trunk will be worth from \$3 to \$5 each. Going up the river I was shown a grove of tall Carolina poplars. They could not have been less than 50 feet high. They were only three years old! Mr. Lowe showed us a poplar tree on one of his islands. It was a Carolina. The trunk was five feet in circumference three feet from the roots. About twelve feet from the ground it had branches two feet in circumference. He told us the history of the tree in a few words. Six years ago, when he first landed on the island he drove a poplar stake into the ground in order to make his boat fast. The stake had been left there in the ground on his departure from the island. It is there still—grown into the tree the dimensions of which I have given you above.

Mr. Lowe has two islands, one of about forty acres, the other nearer to a hundred. He is planting extensively on both, and has already acres and acres of poplars, willows and peach mounts. Amongst the Islanders he is a sort of king whose word is law. The Islanders know him for a friend in need. It was largely due to his energetic pleading in their behalf that the provincial government gave them titles to their holdings. Mr. Lowe's off days from journalism are spent in the delta. In front of his house at the Tigre is a little fleet of steam-launches, and his delight is to stoke them, steer them, and generally pervade the locality on board one of them. He invariably takes a stoker on board and teaches him to stoke! doing the greater part of it himself. He is perfectly happy when he has to steer the launch, stoke the engine and attend to the education of the stoker all together, and while thus engaged he will tell the best stories to be had for love or money about the islands, and about old times on the river.

To be happy on the river is, however, child's play. "You're at a safe distance from the printer's devil out here," as Mr. Lowe puts it. In fact, you are at a safe distance from everything that goes to make up the worry of Buenos Aires. There are no newspapers, no letters to answer, no men with libel suits, no accounts to collect or pay, no Bolsa quotations, no mail days, no snicking of typewriters, no click click of the tape, no elections, no cow horns, no municipal tax, no wall-poster atrocities, no street organs, no bells, bells, bells, no railway whistles, no man to ask you for the loan of two dollars, no bad tobacco but your own. It is lovely. It is all peace and a good time.

We had on board the editor of the *Review*, Mr. M. S. Edye, who proved during the whole cruise that the "thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," for they all came back to him again and he too forgot the printers, and insurance and *haute finance*, and in that wondrous bass voice of his made the island woods resound with song and story. When he felt like a change he went forward and discoursed sweet reminiscences with Mr. MacNally, at the wheel. The latter whose name during the voyage was, as Jeffrey Roche sings, "gingerly reefed to simple Mack" acted as pilot and guide book. Why does he not write his experiences of men and things here and in many other lands? There is no better *recounteur* in Buenos Aires. A voyage in his company is like shipping with Joseph Hatton or Aubrey de Vere. During his spare moments he and Mr. Edye traded in islands with one another and seemed to enjoy it. Mr. Homberger, the artist, was also of the party, and he had his zither with him. He offered to accompany me in a song if they would only land us on some uninhabited and dogless island where we would be out of sight and out of range. But the others would not consent to risk him. Some wood or fruit boat might happen

along during the performance, they said, and then he would surely be sacrificed with the real and only culprit. But when we laid up for the night, and when the good things of Mrs. Lowe's hospitable board had been disposed of, then they made him open the lips of the angels that live in the strings of his zither and they accompanied him with "Ben Bolt," and "The Warrior Bold," and "The Old Folks at Home," and a score of other songs. But let us not lift the sacred veil any farther. The printer is calling for the end, so we must finish.

As a happy hunting ground for holiday makers from Buenos Aires the delta of the Paraná ought to be without a rival—at least to those who cannot get away for more than two or three days. You can take off your boots and dabble your toes in the water while you fish. If the fish mistake you for the bait what does it matter? When they sample you they will give you a wide berth in future and your toe will heal in no time. Then you can have such swims, such dives into smooth, shady depths in the shadow of the willows; such "siestas" as you are going from one island to another, lying snugly in the stern of the launch, with the screw churning endless lullabies under your head, and the splash of the water against the side of the boat as you roll over to dream and be quiet in a while! You can have peaches fresh from the tree—delicious "free stones" as big as oranges, with the warmth of the sun in their blishes. But upon the whole it is better for a man to keep his treasures to himself. I had been a long time looking forward to my cruise on the Paraná; I am never going to forget it.

CHE BUONO.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

THE BEST LINE DATER



can be bought of

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

NO. 16, RUA NOVA DO OUVIDOR.

CALL AND SEE IT.

It is easily adjusted, and is therefore always ready for use. It prints clearly, and is handy for dating letters and accounts, filling documents, marking orders, delivery notes and packages—in fact, it is useful for anything requiring a date.

And is cheap!

THE NEW

"AIR CUSHION"



Stamps are also worth an examination. The "Air Cushion" improves the impression, lightens the work, and makes the stamp more durable. It is Economy to use it.

A full assortment of Daters, Rubber Type, Stamp accessories, Pads, Ink, etc. kept in stock.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of
GORY BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.

of Cardiff and London
Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. Constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merchery Steam Coal always in stock.

Free prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 374

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Guarany:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio de Janeiro.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.20 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Buenos leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m., daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier Station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 4.35 p. m., on all land route passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.5 a. m., and 4.40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis. The "buenos" train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "land" trains leave at 6.5 a. m. and 4.35 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the "buenos" train leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Buenos leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Mourão. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinha at 6.15 p. m. (buenos leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at: Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 10 a. m. and 2.45 p. m., returning leave the summit at 2.30 and 6.20 a. m. and 1.45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.40 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.35 and 7 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.45, 11.35 a. m., 1.45, 2.45, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by advising. Editor of any changes in the foregoing notices, which may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaberaby, opposite Custom House. Petropolis.

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 95, Rua 1.º de Março. IRVING S. BERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaberaby, opposite Custom House.

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Cateite, Berranos and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueduto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 12.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 a. m. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays, Bible class and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. C. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English service at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays. 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TULLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Father's Church, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WILKINSON, Pastor.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Burriel, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de S. Ann. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Calixa 352. W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 25, Rua d. Ann Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NICHOLSON, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Friedrick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCIANI, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haseburg, Physician and acoucheur. Residence: 89, Rua 1.º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. C. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO GRAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading Room, 19, Rua da Imperatriz, 25, Rua de S. Joaquin, 27, Mission. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 25, Condição.

ROUND MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, and floor. Rooms open from 9.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicanor A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; Y. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

After careful study and test, we are satisfied that in the

TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES



Trademark

Specially adapted for use in Brazil, we are supplying a tyre thoroughly efficient to meet the special circumstances of intense heat and rough roads. Our Dunlop Tyre for Brazil will not fail you. When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.,

ENGLAND.

An interesting art booklet—"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898," gratis and post free.

THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays hand organ, operas, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at

Crashley & Co's.

67, OUIDOR.

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

Companhia Geral de Servicos Maritimos

9-A, RUA VISCONDE DE ITABORAHY, 9-A.

Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Tugboats, Steam launches, Covered and uncovered lighters always ready of service.

PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Stowage—L. S. Andrews & Co.



3,000 BICYCLES

Must be viewed as HIGH GRADE BY

ROBUST, fully guaranteed, 110 to 120.

40 wheels, 14 1/2 in. 20 in. 24 in. 26 in.

Great Factory Clearing Sale

The British and other named. Descriptions catalogues sent free. Foreign orders sent by express, by sea to arrive next day. About 1000 bicycles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Suburban Price, 100 to 120. Chicago, 100 to 120. E. L. READ & SONS, Chicago, U. S. A.

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A GOOD ROOM

To let in an English family house. Large Garden Bath, every convenience. With or without board. Apply 56 E. Rua General Bruce, S. Christoval.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 4, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

DONALD, John—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1868 or 1869. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines.

CONNOR, John—of Coventry, England. He left Rio for Santos and São Paulo in February, 1892. Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arlac" and "Montferault" in barrels ready for bottling.

ATTENTION.

BIKE RIDERS.

Intending Bicycle purchasers and "Old Stagers" take notice!—

We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

ALBERT C. KING & Co.

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

Não se cobra por consultas, só por Lunetas



O SR. ARONSON tem a honra de annunciar ao publico que permanecerá nesta Cidade pouco tempo que será positivamente o unico de sua permanencia n'ella.

MR. ARONSON possui perfeito conhecimento de sua profissão, e as provas que o acreditam, são os innumeraveis attestados que tem recebido dos melhores medicos e oculistas da Republica.

MR. ARONSON tem uma INFINITA VARIEDADE DE OCULOS E LUNETAS INGLEZAS, DE CRYSTAL DE ROCHA e uma grande variedade de ARMAYDES de CELULOIDE, ALUMINIO, NICKEL, ORO, ETC.; e muitos conhecimentos especiais sobre o organismo ocular e pode adaptar em todos os casos as lunetas que forem necessarias quando faltar a vista, seja por idade, enfermidade ou outra circumstancia.

OS CRYSTAES DE ROCHA DE ARONSON.

são mais puros e portados na direcção do seu eixo, com o centro scientificamente graduado, e empregados em todos os casos em que com outras não se obtém resultado satisfactorio.

AS SENHORAS E INVALIDOS que desejarem consultar com MR. ARONSON, podem rhendal-a em sua residencia, dando um aviso no dia anterior.

EXTRABISMOS (Vesgos):

Corrigem-se sem operação de curar. Collocão-se com a maior efficacia e satisfação.

OLHOS ARTIFICIAES:

MR. ARONSON tem o prazer de dar publicidade a alguns dos attestados que tem recebido:

ATTESTADOS:

Dr. Maximiliano Gallán, Professor de Dermatologia da Escola Nacional do Mexico, membro da Academia de Medicina.

Mexico, 13 de Outubro de 1894.—Sr. Dr. A. ARONSON.—Estando completamente satisfeito com os olhos que teve V. S. a complacencia de enviar-me para ver de perto e de longe, me é muito grato dar-lhe aqui a mais sincera gratidão.—S. S. S. Q. M. R.

Dr. M. Gallán

M. S. Barretto Sampayo, Doutor em Medicina pela Faculdade do Rio de Janeiro e ex-chefe da Clinica do Dr. de Wecker, Oculista de Paris (França)

Attesto que vi a collecção de Oculos e Lunetas de crystaes, de Sr. A. ARONSON, a qual é muito completa em vidros esphericos, tanto concavos para a correção da myopia, como convexos para a correção da hypermetropia e presbiopia; encontra-se na mesma collecção vidros cylindricos, que corrigem os estigmatismos simples, vidros prismáticos que são empregados nos casos de asthenopia muscular, oculos e pince-nez os mais aperfeiguados.

O Sr. A. Aronson fez, em meu consultorio, exames em algumas pessoas do modo o mais satisfactorio e forneceu-lhes os crystaes correctores de varios vicios de refração.

Rio de Janeiro, 16 de Outubro de 1897.—DR. BARRETTO SAMPAIO.

Pernambuco, 15 de Outubro de 1897.

Ilmo. Sr. A. ARONSON.

É com a maior prazer que lhe declaro que estou summamente satisfeito com o uso de seus magnificos vidros de crystaes de rocha, armando-me completamente livre das perturbacoes visuais que tanto me atormentavam, devido este resultado não somente á optima qualidade dos seus vidros como tambem á pericia no exame de seus clientes, de modo a attingar a maior precisão no grau de correção.

Prometto-lhe por consequente, tomar todo o interesse em recomendar os seus vidros eapparelhos á todos aquelles que soffrem de vicios de refração dos olhos.

Com todo o respeito e consideração de V. S. Cre. Obr. DR. ADRIÃO LUIZ PEREIRA DA SA

Dr. Ribeiro dos Santos ex-chefe de Clinica de Prof. L. Wecker em Paris, membro fundador do Congresso de Ophthalmologia Francaza, Socio Cor. da Sociedade das Sciencias Medicas de Lisboa.

Attesto que o Sr. A. ARONSON esteve durante algum tempo na minha Clinica, e mostrou-se perito em tomar a refração dos olhos, corrigindo as suas diversas irregularidades dos defeitos com excellentes crystaes (lunetas) de que se nella enriquecida a collecção de que é fabricante. São ainda bastante recommendaveis as caixas de ensaio ou de exame da visão, bem assim o ophthometra e o Foco-metro.

Bahia, 14 de Junho de 1898.—DR. RIBEIRO DOS SANTOS.

Ilmo Sr. A. ARONSON.

Tendo apreciado o seu methodo de exame e visto igualmente a variada collecção de oculos e lunetas de crystal, que passou, e são destinados ás mais variadas applicações, attesto com a maior satisfação o perfeito conhecimento, que revela, da profissão a que se dedica.

E o faço com tanto mais prazer, quanto, entre nós, é incontestavel a deficiência de material apropriado á correção de diferentes vicios de refração ocular.

Bahia 4 de Fevereiro de 1898.—J. GUSTAVO DOS SANTOS.

Doutor em medicina pela Universidade de Leipzig e ex-assistente da clinica ophthalmologica da Universidade de Zürich.

MR. ARONSON só permanecerá POUCO TEMPO nesta Cidade e dará consultas das 8 ás 11 horas da manhã e das 2 ás 6 da tarde, no **GRANDE HOTEL VICTORIA**, Quarto n. 6, Rua do Cattete n. 184—Rio.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash payable in advance)

Subscription: 40\$00 per annum for Brazil;

50\$00 for *Chalvador* or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Frayer, Esq.

Wallace Building, 56 Pine St., NEW YORK.

Messrs. Street & Co.,

50 Cornhill, LONDON

or Frost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo. Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25\$00 each. SINGLE COPIES, 5\$00 extra, for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Cruzeta 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to 40\$00, or 50\$00 reis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

It is not so long ago when a reference to the possibility or probability of a suspension of payments on the part of the Brazilian government would have been considered an insult. It would have been pointed out that Brazil had most scrupulously met all her foreign engagements, and that for many years her credit had been unquestioned among foreign financial houses. To intimate the probability of default under such circumstances would have been unpardonable. But the times have changed. Last week one of the leading newspapers of São Paulo, the *Estado de São Paulo*, not only discussed editorially the probability of such a default, but actually advised the government to suspend interest and redemption payments on the foreign debt, and sought to justify the step. At the same time the telegraph advises us that our experienced friends at the River Plate are urging Brazil to suspend payments, and we hear the same opinions expressed on every street corner. Manifestly, the repugnance which Brazilians once felt against repudiation, has become almost a forgotten sentiment, and the dallying with the subject which is now seen on every side may be considered an indication that the fatal resolution is about to be adopted. As for the morality of such an act, there can be no two opinions. It is discreditable and dishonorable. Reasons may be found to show that the government can not avoid it, and that the situation will surely improve once the government is relieved of the necessity of providing funds for its foreign obligations, but this does not prove that a dishonest act is right. It may be shown that the state of the treasury would be greatly improved, that trade would revive, and that the government would then find money to carry out various desirable projects for the well-being of the country, but still the unpleasant fact remains that the act was repudiation and that we are seeking to make money through defrauding our creditors. It may be that a suspension of payments can not now be avoided. Years ago it was pointed out that the policy which the public men of Brazil were pursuing would certainly lead to bankruptcy. They have known that large deficits were being realized every year, and that their extravagance would

certainly increase them. But they lived in a fool's paradise, and would not see the fatal termination of such a policy. They continued increasing a perfectly useless army and navy; they voted millions to an improvident agricultural class and to the introduction of colonists, they granted interest guarantees and subsidies with a royal hand, and they multiplied the office-holding dependents on the treasury to an amazing extent. In short, they were lavish in appropriations, improvident in administration, and blind to the consequences. And now we are asked to excuse the inevitable default and to sympathize with the defaulter. And if we are not mistaken, we shall soon be hearing that it is the duty of foreign banking houses to help us out of our difficulties by loaning us more money. Such a claim would be worse than absurd. Brazil has no one to blame for her financial troubles but her own public men. And if the country must default, the honorable thing to do is to confess the fault at once and to meet the issue frankly, and with honest efforts to reduce the obligations outstanding. To do this, every unnecessary expenditure must be cut off, and every unnecessary official must be dismissed. If this is done, the embarrassment ought to be a short one, for the country has abundant resources. It only needs time and good government to enable it to meet every *claim* of its indebtedness.

The editors of the *Brazil Typographic* have, we fear, misunderstood our comment on their first number. The editor of *The Rio News* is a practical printer and is therefore heartily interested in everything which will promote the best interests of that class, and one of these is certainly a well-printed and well-edited typographical journal. He is also an employer of printers, and he therefore has a material as well as a sentimental interest in good, honest work. In his comment on the first issue of the *Brazil Typographic*, he was actuated by a desire to point out the direction in which the best work can be done. In his opinion, it is of no practical benefit to discuss Gutenberg and the importance of the discovery of printing, interesting as such subjects certainly are. Of course, if the young men who have undertaken the publication of this journal—which, we wish to say, has our best wishes for its success—prefer to direct their attention to the purely literary aspects of the subject, then we can have nothing to say. But we had hoped that they would lead it into practical channels, and that it would eventually become a teacher and leader in the work of improving the art of printing in this country. We have no wish to institute comparisons, but when our colleague tells us that "there are no better printers abroad" than here in Brazil, we are either misunderstanding each other, or else he is not well informed. There are good printers here to be sure, but they are far from being the equals of the letter-press workmen of Paris, London and New York. And the reasons are: (1) they have not had the training; and (2) there is no market here for such work. When the Brazilian public demands better work and is willing to pay for it, we have no doubt printers will be found to supply what is wanted. But in the meantime something can be done toward training good workmen. As an employer of printers we know exactly what the trade requires, and the most important of all is a good apprentice regulation. We have taken on boys to learn the trade who, after only six or seven months' service and with only knowledge enough of the trade to set up a straight line in newspaper work, went away to other offices to work as journey-men. We have employed pressmen as journey-men, who could hardly impose a simple form, and on one occasion one of them nearly ruined a new press for us because he did not know how to get a good impression. These faults are as bad for printers generally, as they are for employers.

When we suggest, therefore, that our new colleague should interest itself in promoting the better training of printers and the adoption of a higher standard of excellence, we are advocating only what every good printer will admit to be necessary. In this we shall be only too glad to assist, for it would be a great pleasure to us, not only to see genuine progress in printing here but to take part in the development.

THE EXILES.

The cruiser *Andrada* with the six political exiles on board entered this port last Friday at about 6 o'clock p.m. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara was visited on board by his family. The friends and families of the other prisoners met them at the navy-yard when they landed on the following day.

From the navy-yard the prisoners proceeded to the supreme court building, attracting much attention as they passed along the streets. One of their number, Capt. José Maranhão, being ill, had to be carried in a stretch-er.

Dr. João Damasceno, one of the lawyers for the prisoners, claimed in their behalf the right to object to two of the judges, but the claim was not allowed by the court.

Deputy Alcindo Guanabara read a statement signed by the prisoners, giving an account of their imprisonment and exile. From this statement it appears that they were subjected to very harsh treatment.

Speeches were then made by the lawyers Dr. João Damasceno and Senator Ruy Barbosa, who argued to prove that the constraint on the prisoners was illegal and that they were consequently entitled to release from custody. Both lawyers took occasion to emphasise the fact that the prisoners were now obliged to seek for themselves the justice which they had formerly denied to others. Senator Ruy Barbosa concluded his long speech with an eloquent peroration in which he warned those who now control public affairs that the wind sown to-day will be followed by the whirlwind to be reaped to-morrow and that systematic contempt for justice will surely result in the ignominious collapse of the institutions of the country.

One of the prisoners, Deputy Barbosa Lima, was then permitted to make some remarks, after which the judges proceeded to state their reasons for their respective opinions. It was found that of the nine judges present four were in favor of the release of the prisoners and five opposed it. When the result was announced several of the ladies in the audience burst into tears.

As was natural in view of the interest excited by the case, the court-room was crowded. The audience was quiet and orderly, and the applause with which Senator Ruy Barbosa was greeted when he concluded his speech was promptly checked by the court.

A large police force was held in readiness for preventing disturbances, and the carriages conveying the exiles both in going to the court and in returning to the navy-yard were guarded by mounted policemen.

It is supposed that the *Andrada* will leave port to-day with the exiles, though it is reported that there will be made another application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in their favor.

According to telegrams published this morning the report of the commission appointed to investigate the loss of the American armored cruiser *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, has been sent to congress, accompanied by a message from President McKinley. The report finds that the destruction of the ship was caused by two explosions, the first that of a mine below the ship, and the second that of two powder magazines and the fixed ammunition on board. The report does not seek to fix any responsibility for the first explosion, and does not mention Spain or the Spaniards. In his message President McKinley says that evidence is lacking to fix the responsibility for the explosion, and the report will be communicated to the Spanish government. The situation is apparently less strained, the American government using every effort to avoid a rupture.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Rains are reported to have at last commenced in Ceará.

—It is stated that a large number of counterfeit notes, especially of 500\$, are in circulation in Bahia.

—On the 26th a São Paulo jury acquitted two more persons accused of passing counterfeit money.

—A Natal (Rio Grande do Norte) telegram of the 23rd says that the drought still continues in the interior.

—On account of yellow fever the town of Jabatubá, S. Paulo, has been abandoned by half of its population.

—A letter of the 10th inst. says that in Porto Alegre citizenship at the telegraph office still continued up to that date.

—A telegram from Pará says that the people of that state are pleased to learn that Senator Fernando Lobo intends to resign.

—The *Diário Popular* has been informed that since the 1st of January over 10,000 immigrants have left São Paulo for the River Plate.

—It is stated that in case Senator Fernando Lobo resigns, Dr. Antonio Olvinto, ex-minister of industry, will be a candidate for the vacant seat in the senate.

—The police sergeant who arrested an Italian boy in São Paulo and robbed her of 3,000\$, afterwards deserting, has been arrested at S. Carlos do Pinal.

—A S. Paulo jury yesterday acquitted Raul Cirne of the charge of appropriating 6,000\$ of the funds of the Companhia Saneira, of which he had been an employé.

—A Santos jury has condemned Prestesoni Giacometti to seven years imprisonment for the crime of murder. Such severity will send a shudder all over the country.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. says that there are circulating in Ceará counterfeit notes of 200\$, brought from Amazonas by persons employed in the rubber business.

—A municipal election was held Sunday in Niterói. The government party, of course, carried the election, but kindly permitted two of the opposing candidates to be elected.

—According to the *Diário Popular* the São Paulo Gas Co. is annoying consumers by the unjust exaction of cash deposits. If this is true, the company will in the end lose by the transaction.

—Some florimista officers of the Rio Grande state military force have held a solemn meeting at the military club in Porto Alegre. Perhaps they felt the stirrings of a middle-class spirit again.

—An Itú correspondent of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that town is practically liquidated, many of its best citizens having left the place. In the last election, only 23 voters appeared, and this in a large and once flourishing town.

—The town of Catalão, Goyaz, was attacked by a large force of *capangas*, said to number about 300, some ten days ago. There was a sharp fight between them and the police, the latter having six men killed and several wounded.

—The reports of drought in Ceará, although contradicted, continue to circulate. Provisions are reported to be selling for fabulous prices and 2,302 persons are said to have emigrated from the 1st to the 23rd inst. to states to the north of Ceará.

—A Pará telegram of the 25th inst. says that the governor, accompanied by Dr. Miranda Ribeiro, had been to Rio Grande to see the *poor*, or, at least, as the outflowing rush of water at certain periods is called. It is said to be a most interesting sight.

—Three prisoners broke out of jail at Amparo, São Paulo, on the morning of the 19th inst. They left by the front door, and the commandant of police has been placed under arrest. It is said, also, that several residents of the place are implicated in the affair.

—A São Paulo jury condemned a swindler named Afonso Coelho to four years imprisonment and 20 percent fine on the 23rd inst. By using the name of a well-known planter and by forging way bills he sold coffee to three different commission houses in São Paulo in February 1897, by which he succeeded in getting not less than 85,000\$ in cash.

—Santos advices of the 18th state that a theft of 4,978\$ had occurred in the custom-house there under the following circumstances. Dispatchers are accustomed to place their dispatches with the money on the treasurer's table and then go away to attend to other business in order not to lose so much time awaiting their turn. Dispatcher Domingos Leite did this on the day in question, but a few minutes later a man came up and removed the package. No one took any notice of the occurrence, and now Domingos Leite mourns the loss of his money. It would be good policy, in our opinion, for the custom-house to employ an entry clerk to receive and guard these packages, giving them to the treasurer in proper order.

—The Chá viaduct in São Paulo which was appropriated by the municipality a short time ago at a rather high figure, is now much in need of repairs, which will entail a further burden on the municipal taxpayer. The *Diário Popular* suggests that the contracts for this work should be carefully supervised, so that the same repairs may not again be required for a long time.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Still a cultured Christian age sees us scuffle, squall, and rage.

Still we pinch and slap and jabber, scratch and kick; And we let our business side (as we dropped the half-dressed hide)

To teach a fellow savage how to work.

Rudyard Kipling.

I am half ashamed to say the murder business in our city seems to have been, for the last week or so, as lively as any other; and even the notorious *batista* de Santa Ifigênia has only one dead body to offer. True it is that Antonio Fernandes Portogues, in the Rua S. Caetano, received a deep stab in the breast from a Spaniard, and Feliciano de Azevedo Continho, a Portuguese, resident in the Avenida da Intendência, having arrived home, drunk, at half-past twelve, the other night, armed with a revolver, had a couple of shots with it at the wife of his bosom, the first catching her in the arm, the second merely "interesting" the *couro cabeludo*—whatever that may mean. Then an Italian druggist at Barra Funda had a shot at a *dr. tinto medico*, who complained that his prescriptions were not made up properly. But interestingly without anything particularly noteworthy except the worthy *medico*, who had at once prescribed himself change of scene, and in this instance made up the prescription himself.

But it will be admitted that these performances are hardly up to our usual mark. There is a want of "go" and "finish" about them which we seldom have to complain of in our S. Paulo knife jobs.

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," says Byron, somewhere; and the saying may be fully paraphrased by asserting that man, being pugnacious, must fight his frowns in some way or other. Now if murder is to be the fashion, I say let S. Paulo be first in that, as in everything else. I decline to write myself down as anything but a good Paulista.

But S. Paulo is becoming every day more and more of a sporting city. We have our cycling, tennis, football, cricket, and athletic clubs, besides two of the best race-courses in the republic. There is also some talk of establishing a swimming club, owing chiefly to the interest excited by a few swimming matches worked off at Ponte Grande, in water which, from its swift current, dangerous undertow, and weedy bottom, is not by any means an ideal locality for such exercises. It means, indeed, to appear as if the native Paulista was at heart a sportsman; and in this fact there seems a ray of hope for the future.

The chief objection to street murder is that it is essentially unsportsmanlike. It requires no bravery, develops no manly quality, mental or physical, is not amusing in practice, and is certainly disastrous in its results, even, to a limited extent, to the assassin himself, to whom it must often cause considerable inconvenience and loss of time; unless, of course, in cases where the action of the law is paralysed by the respect due to a *distinta familia*.

Moreover, murder, regarded purely as a pastime, fails most lamentably; as, owing to the prejudice against it entertained by the still numerous and important class who only use their razors for shaving purposes, it would be impossible to arrange competitions, establish records, or even offer prizes in connection with it. Allow me, however, in the character of Devil's Advocate, to put the case on behalf of the Paulista knife and razor sweep, even at the risk of *replica* and *triplica* from persons of another way of thinking.

Street murder is merely a vicious habit engendered by want of proper education—fighting education, I mean. When two men stand up to fight with their hands, their object is, usually, to hurt one another as much as possible.

If they be uneducated men, fightingly speaking, they discover, to their annoyance, that their blows fall short, go wide, or, if they do happen to reach their mark, effect little or no damage. This being so, they try other methods. They strike "below the belt," "gouge," "kick," "grabble," and bite. Even so, however, they fail to get much of a reward, and finding so poor a return for so much exertion, finally have recourse to lethal weapons, the carrying of which, to provide against emergencies of this nature, becomes a habit. Once this is universal each man mis-

trusts his neighbor; and in case of a row, it becomes a race for who shall get his knife home first. The bit of the murderer in Brazil is so very different from that of the murderer, that there is little or no reason for hesitation in striking. By doing so you not only save your own valuable skin, but even pass for a sort of two penny half-penny hero on your way to gaol; or, to say, the River Plate, it allowed to escape.

Thus the course you take is perfectly justifiable in certain lines. When the friend whom "chris" you have offended makes a "small rush" at you with his head down, how are you to know whether his sharing material? How can you tell but that he carries under his arm the *Mineiro cavalheiro's* *vide mecum*—the pretty little silver-plated, three-cornered knife he uses for cutting his bread and cheese and friends with; or is provided with what our American friends call a "gun"? If you let him get at you with any of these light and fancy articles, where will you be? In Heaven, no doubt; but then who is in any hurry to go to Heaven? Your engagements will not permit your undertaking so long a journey at a moment's notice; and so, as it appears some one must go, you send your friend there, *por causa das duvidas*.

But what else can you do? Fair, even if your friend be really unarmed, you have every reason to believe that if he get the better of you, he will not stop abusing you till he has succeeded in doing you some grievous bodily harm; for Brazilian fighters *ambos* never know either where to stop or where to begin.

Now this is precisely where education comes in. Other nations teach their young men to defend themselves. Why are the Brazilians so backward in this respect? The Englishman, discharging knife, revolver, and even club, relies on his fists, and strikes fairly above the belt. The Portuguese knows how to swing his quarter-staff. The French has their schools of *escrime* and *armes courtes*. The German both of *escrime* and his *schlager*. The Italian student fights with his fencing. The Arizona cowboy observes certain rough rules of fair play in using his ever ready revolver. The *gauchito* of the South American plains learns to fight with his knife. In all civilized nations, except Brazil—so far as I am aware—it is only the lowest, vilest, class which supplies the knife, razor and revolver snick, the pitiful scoundrel who steals a man's life from fear or from revenge—the cur who slams or stabs without giving his victim a chance either to resist or to escape.

But once teach the Brazilian to defend himself with his hands—to realize what very effective weapons Nature has provided him, if he will but learn how to use them—and he will think no more of knife and razor. Let the government take the matter up; insist that the boxing and wrestling shall form part of the education of every student; offer prizes for glove fights, and encourage what is justly called the "noble art" in every reasonable way. This is the cure by inoculation; the prophylactic treatment.

Foreigners—especially those of the Latin race—are accustomed completely to stigmatize our rough English sports as "brutal." It we admit for the moment that they are so, let us return that "out of this nettle, brutality, we pluck this flower, *manliness*." This ugly and venomous, brutality, bears yet in its forehead the precious jewel *fair play*; for as the English saying is, "fair play is a jewel." The average Brazilian has plenty of courage, and his physique is good enough for ordinary purposes; but until he knows how to stand up and take, as well as give, a beating with a serene and equal mind; until he has acquired at least some elementary knowledge of what is meant by fair play, his claim to rank as a Man among Men will never be frankly allowed.

Man is fighting animal, no doubt; but his fighting propensity can be educated to stop short of the sly murder of his fellows. Religion, moral influence, the gallows, the whip, all have their several effects in suppressing his innate lust for blood. But to stamp it out effectually there is nothing like education; that British form of fighting education which, paradoxical as it may appear,

...softens men's manners,
Neither suffers them to become brutal.

NICHOLAS DEWBOR.

São Paulo, March 25th, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The "double-track on the Central has been laid nearly as far as Belém.

—The work on changing the gauge on the Central, São Paulo branch, is well advanced on the section between Aparecida and Taubaté. It will, it is expected, be finished in May.

—The formal inauguration of the Melhoramentos do Brazil railway, on Saturday last, was made the occasion of a festivity and an excursion over the line, which runs from Mangueira, near this city, to Paratyba do Sul, a distance of 165 kilometres.

—An executive decree signed yesterday declares lapsed the concession, with interest guarantee, of August, 1890, for a railway from Simão Dias to Aracaju, in the state of Sergipe.

—Within the last few days the last of the new Baldwin locomotives (12) shipped to this port for the Central railway, were turned over to the traffic manager. Three new passenger coaches and 33 wagons for various purposes were also furnished and placed under traffic.

—We learn that two engineers are now on their way out from Germany for the purpose of examining the Villa Isabel train lines, lately bought for Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, with a view to changing to an electric line. As this tramway extends out to some of the distant suburbs, served by the Central, the proposed improvements will put it into condition to compete successfully with the railway.

—On Friday the conductors of the Villa Isabel tramway struck for higher wages, demanding from 55 to 65 per diem. The management posted a notice asking them to go to work and make their demands in writing, promising to accede to them as far as it was possible to do so. After some hesitation the strikers gradually returned to work and at noon the trams were running in conformity with the schedule.

PUNCTUALITY OF AMERICAN RAILWAY TRAINS.

An English traveller in the United States, writing on the train service, etc., in that country says, among other things, "Most wonderful of all is the Atlantic City express of the Reading company from Philadelphia to Atlantic City on the New Jersey coast. The distance is 56.12 miles including a mile of detourment ferry across the Delaware river to Camden, whence the train starts. The time allowed was one hour exactly, out of which eight minutes were allotted to the ferry, leaving 52 for the rail journey. In fact eight minutes proved too short, the train never got away to time, and some days it was almost four minutes late of leaving. Yet in the whole two months that it ran the train arrived punctual once, and before time on the remaining 51 occasions. The fastest time for the 55.12 miles was 46.34 minutes, equal to 72.2 miles an hour, the slowest 50 minutes, equal to 66.6 miles per hour, the average time was 47 minutes 52.12 seconds, equal to, say, 69.12 miles an hour.

Admirable as these American trains are on paper they are yet more admirable in practice from the fact that they run with almost absolute punctuality. Few English railway men will be found to deny that punctuality is the weak point in our services. Everywhere in America I found that whether by officials, train staff, or by the travelling public, punctuality is taken for granted, and, if one may judge by my own experience after travelling some 6,000 miles, it is so taken with good right. As we are told that punctuality in England is more difficult of attainment owing to the crowded condition of our English main lines. With all respect I think the facts are the other way, and that on the whole the attainment of punctuality is a greater feat in America than it would be here.

And then it must be remembered that in America the lines are almost always single. In fact, though the States have 180,000 miles of railway to our 21,000, we have actually more miles of double line than they have.

SHIPPING NOTES

Why not sell the *Nithery* (ex-*El Cid*) to the United States?

The Italian cruiser *Calabria* arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 26th.

We hear that the *Dauphine* which went on the rocks off Guantánamo, a few days ago, will leave for Greece in a few days for repairs.

According to cable advices the United States is negotiating for the purchase of the two Brazilian ironclads now under construction in France.

It is reported that the American naval commission in Europe have gone to France to see the two Brazilian ironclads under construction there.

The *Journal* has just found out that Capt. Slocum sold to the Cape of Good Hope the American exchanges noticed his arrival home some time ago.

The number of countries refusing to sell ironclads to the United States is becoming noticeable. Is the newspaper correspondent inventing these negotiations?

The old cruiser *Principe de Marjô* broke her rudder on the 22nd during some evolution. The good old ship is not accustomed to these new-fangled notions.

It is reported that one of the cruisers lately sold to the United States will be called "Albany." The cruisers of certain classes in the new American navy are named after cities.

The Norwegian bark *Sigener* from Santos to Montevideo was put into quarantine at Flores Island, having had, it is said, several cases of yellow fever on board during the voyage.

—The Italian str. *Attilio* arrived at Buenos Aires on the 10th and was put into quarantine for having a yellow fever case on board. The patient was sent to the floating lazaretto, and the passengers (109 in number) to Martín García. It was stated that a passenger had died of yellow fever during the voyage.

A death from yellow fever has taken place on board the Swedish bark *Sigener* which is detained in quarantine at Flores Island. Five more are ill on board, presumably from the same cause. A suspicious case has also occurred on board the French steamer *Provença*, which arrived on Friday and is similarly quarantined. —*Montevideo Times*, March 13.

The negotiations for the acquisition of the Argentine steamer *Brahma* for the Chilean government are progressing favorably. The price to be paid for the steamer has been agreed upon, but the Chilean government wants the owners to deliver the boat at Valparaíso, whereas the owners insist on delivery and payment being made here or at Montevideo. It is probable that the negotiations will come to a close within the next few days. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Mar. 14.

Trade with Brazil remains slack, shipments being limited to a few parcels of flour, beef and tallow, per steamers of regular lines and those engaged in the coasting trade. The rate for flour to Santos is supposed to be maintained at 22, but 20 is freely offered by agents, and 19 has been accepted. Cattle shipments to Rio are in one hand only. The quantity going forward is not heavy, while the shipper's highest limit of freight is 22. The rate for hay to Brazil is, nevertheless, still maintained in the neighborhood of \$3, and small shippers find no difficulty in securing that cargo. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Mar. 14.

On Wednesday night, about 35 miles east of Flores Island, a collision occurred between the Norwegian steamer *Kingswood*, entering from Gibraltar in ballast, and the British steamer *Cothman*, bound for Antwerp with general cargo. The *Cothman* sank rapidly, just giving the crew time to take to the boats, from which they were picked up by the *Kingswood*. Salvage tugs of Lissich and Escudet left for the scene of the disaster yesterday morning. The *Kingswood* was consigned to Christopherson Brothers, but we cannot say who were the agents of the *Cothman*, nor are we yet able to give further particulars of the disaster. —*Montevideo Times*, March 18.

The board of health has issued an order imposing sanitary observation for 24 hours on all vessels from Rio Janeiro and Santos. Passengers from Montevideo will be landed at Flores Island to complete the term, and on leaving will be given a sanitary passport submitting them to police vigilance for 5 days. Their luggage is to be disinfected in the lazaret. Sailing vessels less than 8 days out will be disinfected and kept in observation until completion of the term. Those more than 8 days out will be given free pratique after disinfection. Cargo and correspondence may be disembarked without any restriction (a welcome novelty). Vessels arriving that have or have had yellow fever cases on board will be submitted to special measures. No vessel will be given free pratique until it has been disinfected. This comes into force at once. —*Montevideo Times*, March 18.

The steamship agents have now received the *proforma* charter-party drawn up by the association of cattle exporters. They are not favorably impressed by the new clauses inserted. Some of them are of opinion that no notice should be taken of the charter-party, others consider it *inadvisable* to discuss the points raised, while there are those who consider it convenient to humor the exporters by appointing a special committee to meet the exporters' committee, on the ground that the only resolution to be arrived at is to submit the new form to owners, and that, once that resolution has been taken, nothing further will be heard of the new form of charter-party. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The customs' office at La Plata port notifies steamship agents at La Plata to the effect that, in future, it is necessary to obtain a permit from the customs-house before steamers can get alongside the animals' wharf, under penalty of \$200 fine for the first disobedience and \$500 for subsequent times. The sub-prefecture claims the exclusive right of designating berths to steamers, and the provincial authorities exercise all rights of ownership of the docks. It is, therefore, necessary to obtain three distinct permits before a steamer can shift from one part of the docks to the other, all permits to be submitted on stamped forms and each permit being subjected to heavy fines if not complied with in strict accordance with the terms of the permit granted. The three potentates who claim jurisdiction over the movements of a steamer within La Plata docks are generally at loggerheads with each other. Their respective dignities are frequently soiled by the clashing of supposed attributes, and if any of the three can possibly show their superior authority over the others, the event takes place irrespective of other interests. The day is not far distant when these three dignitaries will disagree as to the precise spot at the animals' wharf where a particular steamer is to be moored, with the result that, as the same time, she will be fined twice for disobedience to the terms of two permits. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that Minister Phipps will soon be returning home.

—Vice-Admiral Philippe P. Rodrigues Chaves has been appointed director of the *escola maritima* bureau.

—A London telegram of the 26th announces another victory for Oxford in the annual Oxford-Cambridge boatrace.

—There were 14 burials of yellow fever cases on the 25th inst., a sufficiently large number to demand consideration.

—The credentials of Ministers Salazar de Mendonça, to Portugal, and Assis Brazil, to the United States, were signed yesterday.

—It was reported last week that the war vessels in this port had been held in readiness; but the report has been contradicted.

—Capt. Baptista das Neves, in view of the charges of harsh treatment made against him by the exiles, should demand a court of inquiry.

—The new American minister to Brazil, Charles Page Bryan, Esq., is expected to arrive here on the Pacific steamer *Orinda* tomorrow.

—The report made by Deputy Alcindo Guanabara on martial law in the chamber of deputies in 1892 is now used against him with damaging effect. It makes all the difference who is wearing the irons, however.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of this morning says that orders were given yesterday for the release of Saint Anna Nery and José Maranhão, two of the political prisoners detained on the *Andaraí*.

—The *Debate* says that the government is on excellent terms with the army. Surely President Prudente de Moraes did not keep the country under martial law for nearly three months just for fear of a handful of civilian jacobins.

—The British minister at this capital, E. C. H. Phipps, Esq., took leave of President Prudente de Moraes yesterday, and leaves for England tomorrow. In his absence the British legation will be in charge of Mr. Henry Beaumont, 2nd secretary of legation.

—Mr. William Slater, manager of the Pacific and European Telegraph Co. at Buenos Aires, and formerly superintendent of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. in this city, accompanied by his wife, passed through Rio on his way to Buenos Aires on the 22nd inst., after a well-earned visit to the old country.

—On last Tuesday Capt. Servilio Gonçalves one of the officers implicated in the mutiny which occurred last May at the military school was sentenced by court-martial to three years' imprisonment. Six other officers implicated in that mutiny were sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Eleven officers were acquitted.

—According to the latest returns the vote in the last presidential election was

For President :	
Campos Salles.....	345,322
Luiz Sodré.....	27,095
For Vice-President :	
Rosa e Silva.....	304,559
Fernando Lobo.....	28,617

—Old residents of this city will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Alexander O'Connell, which took place at the Strangers' Hospital on the evening of the 26th inst. The deceased gentleman had been a teacher here for thirty odd years, and was 68 years of age at the time of his death, which was caused by pulmonary consumption.

—Senator João Córdova is said to approve of the supreme court's decision in the *habas corpus* case. This is not difficult to understand. The senator wishes revenge and is willing to suffer imprisonment for a short while longer for the sake of a decision that will enable him to keep his enemies in prison when he gets the upper hand.

—From the explanations presented to the supreme tribunal on Saturday last, it would seem that the government is keeping Senator João Cordeiro, Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima, Major Thomaz Cavalcanti, Saint Anna Nery and José de Albuquerque Maranhão under arrest simply because they are a danger to public order.

—What is the matter with that palatial beggars' asylum? Are all its inmates being turned adrift? The tramway stations, if we may call the Largo da Carbon and S. Francisco by such a name are becoming crowded with beggars and the principal streets are lined with them. It is a disgrace to the city to permit such parasites to prey upon the public.

—On last Wednesday the supreme court by a vote of 6 to 3 refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the prisoners Fortunato de Medeiros and Joaquim Freire. The case was reported by Judge Augusto Olympio who contended that of acts committed by the executive under martial law the judiciary cannot take cognizance until after congress has taken action in the matter. Judge Macedo Soares voted for the release of the prisoners and Antonio Martinho and Barão de Pereira Franco voted to ask the government for information and for the presentation of the prisoners before the court.

—On January 1st the heri-heri hospital at Copacabana had 94 patients, and during the month 89 were admitted, 17 died and 71 were discharged cured, leaving 95 under treatment on February 1st. During February 50 were admitted, 11 died and 47 were discharged cured, leaving 87 in the hospital on March 1st. Up to the 25th inst. there have been 68 admissions, 7 deaths and 39 patients discharged as cured. The existence of so much heri-heri in this capital is a surprise, and something should be done to ascertain the causes. It comes principally from the naval vessels and the barracks, and may therefore be the result of or to some unsanitary feature of the quarters.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Palmiras, Kilmarnock, Scotland, on the 28th instant, GEORGE CLARK, Sen., boot and shoe manufacturer, many years resident in Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

During the past few months the preparation of the grounds of the above Association has been actively proceeded with. The original level of the ground has been considerably raised, subsoil drains have been laid and a large area planted with grass. Besides a cricket field, tennis courts, and bicycle and running tracks are being laid out. A Pavilion fitted with every convenience is in course of construction.

The works which are expected to be completed during May, when an inauguration of the grounds will take place, are under the able superintendence of Mr. Felipe Carpenter, engineer of the municipality of Niterói.

The membership of the Club now numbers 131, but is expected to increase to 180. The officers for 1898 are as already published:

President, Basil J. Freeland; Vice-President, Geo. E. Cox; Hon. Treasurer, T. D. Bunn; Hon. Secretary, W. H. Ashbrook; Committee—P. Morrissey, R. Morrissey, F. S. Youle, H. J. Reeves, R. A. Brooking, H. L. Wheatley.

As it is necessary to adopt colleges for the Club the members are invited to communicate their ideas regarding same to the Hon. Sec. before 10th April.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Moda Elegante: Nos. 8 and 9, with illustrated supplement and patterns. M. Henri Morel, agent, 102, Rua de S. José.

Brazil Typographic: No. 2. Devoted to the art of printing and its co-ordinate trades. In regard to certain topics touched upon by our enterprising colleague we shall have something to say elsewhere.

We are indebted to the São Paulo Athletic Club for their fixture card for the coming cricket season—May to November. Last year the Club played Sorocaba twice, Santos four times, and the S. Paulo Railway Club twice. This year it is expected that the Club will be able to send an eleven to Rio.

Synopse do Recenseamento de 31 de Dezembro de 1890, published at the printing office of the Bureau of Statistics, 1898. A general summary of the population of the country by states and municipalities. The total population is given at 14,333,915, of which the most populous state is Minas Geraes with 3,849,099. The population of the Federal District, which includes the city of Rio de Janeiro, was 522,651, of which 515,359 is described as resident, and the balance as floating.

Boletim Quinzenal of the Directoria Geral de Saúde Publica; giving sanitary statistics for the first fifteen days of February. The total number of deaths in this period was 696, of which 40 were stillbirths, 9 from violent causes (2 murders), 114 from pulmonary consumption, 55 from periculous fevers, 24 from yellow fever, 5 from typhoid fever, 16 from heri-heri, and 32 from organic diseases of the heart. There were 134 marriages and 333 births in the same period and the rainfall measured 140.6 millimetres.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Western and Brazilian cable between Maranhão and Pará has been broken since the 26th inst.

—On the morning of the 21st inst. part of the hosiery factory at Taubaté was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 120,000.

—The 25th was a church holiday, and no business was effected. The public departments, banks and business houses were closed.

—There was a special meeting of Banco Nacional shareholders on the 24th to approve the steps taken for increasing the bank's capital.

—The board of directors of the Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis has been authorized by the shareholders to contract a loan of 60,000.

—Brazilian bonds were quoted on the London stock market on Saturday last as follows: 1899, 4 per cent, 53 1/4; 1895, 5 1/2 per cent, 57; Oeste de Minas, 53 1/2.

—The large number of houses vacant and to let in this city should convince landlords that they are asking excessive rents. It is impossible to meet their exactions in times so difficult.

—The Companhia Distillação e Aguas Mineraes Christoffel-Stupakoff, in São Paulo, announces for 1897 a dividend of 5 per cent. Its gross profits for the year amounted to 466,318\$71 and its net profits to 169,521\$87.

—In 133 days' grinding the production of the Riachuelo sugar-mill in Sergipe was 30,000 bags of sugar and 428 pipes of rum. It is expected that the total production of sugar for the season will be not less than 60,000 bags.

—On the 26th inst. there were announced in the *Journal do Commercio* 152 houses to rent, 21 for sale and 98 servants who wished places. On March 26, 1893, that is five years ago, there were in servants who advertised in that journal for places, 39 houses to rent and 33 for sale.

—The official board of brokers has decided, counting from the 24th inst., to admit to official quotation the shares of the Companhia Fabrica de Phosphoros e Cruzeiro, the match factory using the Diamond company's machinery. The capital is 5,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares of 200\$ each.

—An Ovario merchant complains that some individuals, calling themselves officials, compelled him to lower the curtain in his shop window on Sunday, although many other windows up and down the street were uncovered. This petty tyranny is sometimes amusing as well as annoying.

—Sanarelli from Montevideo state that Dr. Sanarelli had offered to sell the right of making his serum for yellow fever for 30,000 pesos, and that a sale had been effected.

—On the 25th another telegram says that before receiving the 30,000 pesos, he had received an offer of 200,000 pesos from North American capitalists. The Sanarelli discovery is assuredly taking on a very suspicious aspect.

—Attention has been called in the press to the circumstance that the new telephone contractors have failed to meet the first obligation imposed by their contract with the municipal prefect. The contract was signed November 13th, and in it the contractors undertake to begin work on the installation of the new plant within four months, and to begin at least a part of the service within twelve months.

—The gross receipts of the Companhia Transporte de Café e Mercadorias amounted last year 1,740,210\$00. The capital of the company is 1,000,000\$, on which it paid to its shareholders a dividend of 15 per cent. and a bonus of 9 per cent., making a total of 24 per cent. To its directors and auditors it paid in salaries and percentage on receipts the sum of 86,612\$86. Its reserve fund amounts to 400,000\$ and its assets in real and personal property largely exceed the amount of its nominal capital.

—The new contract with the City Improvement Company, which is said to be awaiting the President's signature, has lately been the object of a chorus of protests in the press. There is constant reference to a "syndicate" which promises to do wonderful things for us, and we have felt interested in knowing who compose it. We are told that it is spoken of as an "Anglo-Brazilian syndicate" though there is apparently no Englishman connected with it. It comprises, we are informed, Vice-President Manoel Victorino, who was the moving spirit in that amusing sanitary investigation last year; the engineer Jules Rey, who wants to pump out that *lequel d'agua* on which we are floating; Dr. Ferreira de Araujo, of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, who wants to cement the streets so that we need not put our feet into the atrocious *hiquê*; Dr. Nuno de Andrade, our director-general of public health, who has had a mighty poor opinion of foreign sanitary experience ever since he was born; Dr. Wernick, ex-prefect of this city, whose administration of municipal affairs is calculated to fill us with lasting confidence in any scheme with which his name may be connected; and Dr. Gustavo Frontin, ex-director of the Central railway whose marvelous feat in supplying us with water some years ago will long be fresh in our memories. There are other names mentioned, particularly one or two men holding official positions, but as the "syndicate" is not as yet legally organized, in view of the fact that the names are those of well-known public men, it might be well for the President to ask them for a definite proposal and a guarantee for the execution of the work they propose to do. They speak of spending six millions sterling on sanitary work, which certainly ought to greatly improve our sanitary condition. Of course they propose to be just, and will arrange to buy off the present company, whose shareholders will be glad to sell their interest in 6 pence exchange.

—The complaints are general of the stagnation of business during the past month. Some insist it is the worst they have ever known. Payments are extremely difficult, and money in circulation seems to be unusually scarce. In a capital like Rio de Janeiro, much depends on the prompt payment of public employees, and in this there is much delay.

—With the termination of this quarter our advertising accounts will show a slight increase in rates on account of the continued depreciation in the currency. These rates are still much below what they formerly were, if reduced to gold, and we feel sure that our advertisers will not object to the slight increase which we are obliged to make. When the now-becoming-popular suspension of payments shall have had time to produce its beneficial effects, we may see higher values for our currency, and then we may be able to return to our old advertising and subscription rates.

—As we anticipated, some of the opposition elements are criticising the government for the recent sale of two cruisers in England, especially that of the *Amazonas* which is said to have received her Brazilian officers and crew and to have hoisted the Brazilian flag. This of course is nothing but sentiment, and a very poor sort of sentiment at that. If the government needed the money more than the ships, the sale was no more censurable after delivery to a Brazilian commander than before. The practical Chilean made no question over the sale of an old naval vessel to Japan, and hoisted down his flag without a word. Is the cashistia of Rio Grande made of finer clay?

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Pythia* says that the government has no intention of suspending the payment of interest on the public debt. Of this there is no doubt whatever; it is not the intention; we fear but the necessity through want of funds.

—The municipal council of Parahyba has voted a tax of 20\$ each on steamer passengers that leave for the north. This might be a cruelty to refugees from drought and famine, and it certainly is a severe impediment to inter-state communication.

—A telegram from the Brazilian minister in London on the 23rd advises the receipt of 438,000\$ by the treasury agency from the United States for the two cruisers, *Amazonas* and *Atlantide*. Brazil seems to have made a very handsome profit by the transaction.

—The deficiency appropriation of 221,914\$ 135 made by executive decree No. 2,833, of the 15th inst., being insufficient to pay the Companhia Lloyd Brazileiro for carrying troops, an additional appropriation of 163,795\$ 260 for this purpose has been made by executive decree No. 2,852, of the 7th inst.

—On the 21st inst. the *Estado de São Paulo* published a letter in favor of suspending the payment of interest on the public debt. This article, says a telegram of the 23rd inst., has caused a favorable impression in S. Paulo. Some of the London journals, according to a telegram of the same date, are engaged in discussing the same question.

—It would seem that the municipal council of this city recently appropriated 10,000\$ to the national agricultural society in aid of the exhibition of grapes. The prefect has returned the act without sanction and without veto. He probably feels like many others that the exhibition was a good thing, but that, at the same time, the city of Rio de Janeiro is not in a financial condition to pay it a subsidy.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$2.80 per £	51 75
1 sig.	51 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	68 25 cts
do of £ 1 sig. in Brazilian gold.....	8 s 80
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	6 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	48 1/16
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	22 7/8
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £	12 1/2 cts
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) £ 1. st. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	8 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling " " " " " "	20 1/2

Jaquim.....	Hamburg	7 Nov.
Julius Fulu.....	Brinswick	25 Jan.
John Kollm.....	Hilfere	—
J. H. Mc Laven.....	Liverpool	—
Johan Irgens.....	Ship Island	—
Kehndel.....	New York	—
King Cuvic.....	Pasegonia	12 Jan.
Kura (str).....	Kingston	3 Feb.
Lewis.....	Hamburg	29 Jan.
Lavastroua.....	New York	—
Leffhus.....	Pensacola	—
Leonor.....	Hamburg	—
Mariposa.....	Brinswick	—
Mabel.....	Pensacola	—
Maryvau.....	Pensacola	—
Nelli M. Stide.....	New York	—
Norway.....	New York	—
Novo Lide.....	Porto	—
Ondut.....	Antwerp	7 Feb.
Prince Albert.....	Cardiff	—
Prinz Albrecht.....	Antwerp	—
Philadelphina.....	Leith	—
Raimona.....	Cardiff	14 Feb.
Real.....	Swansea	8 Feb.
Roland.....	Hamburg	17 Feb.
Syn.....	at Barbados	—
Schmiden.....	Hamburg	12 Feb.
St. Lue.....	New York	—
Sidowau.....	Swansea	—
Sophia.....	Porto	—
Takel.....	Cardiff	9 Feb.
Therka.....	Leith	—
Paravelo.....	Oporto	—
Parvau.....	Hamburg	—
W. H. H. Anstet.....	Pensacola	—
Z. King.....	Ship Island	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Mar. 21	Dutrohin Br.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
21	Nile Br.	Southampton* 16 ds.	Royal Mail.
21	Rei de Portugal Port.	Leban* 1 ds.	R. V. W. Guimarães & Co.
22	Savon Br.	River Plate 3 1/2 ds.	La Veloce.
22	Sau Nicolas Ger.	Hamburg* 20 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
23	Magdalen Br.	River Plate.	Royal Mail.
23	Uplands Br.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
23	Florence Rile Br.	Newport 25 ds.	Leopoldin R. Co.
23	Tucuman Ger.	Santos 17 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
24	Columbia Fr.	Harer* 24 ds.	Chargers Réunis.
25	Sallust Br.	Liverpool 17 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
25	Provence Br.	Hamburg* 23 ds.	Karl Valds & Co.
26	Haparten Ger.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
26	Oceann Br.	Santos 17 ds.	To order.
26	Whitehall Br.	Rosario 17 ds.	Kio Flour Mills.
27	Chili Fr.	Bordeaux* 16 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
27	Arenburg Ger.	Bremen* 27 ds.	Hermann Stollz & Co.
27	Nordkap Nor.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
27	Rei de Portugal Port.	Santos 17 ds.	R. V. W. Guimarães & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Mar. 21	Nile Br.	River Plate.	Sundries.
21	Les Andes Fr.	do	do
21	City of Leith Br.	Buenos Aires	do
22	Penon Br.	do	Sundries.
22	Sau Nicolas Ger.	River Plate.	Ballast.
23	Tangus Arg.	Buenos Aires.	do
23	Franklin Br.	Santos.	Sundries.
23	Savon Br.	Genoa*	Ballast.
23	Hattie May Br.	Cape Town	Sundries.
23	Rosse Br.	Santos.	Ballast.
23	Norlunhria Br.	do	Sundries.
23	Corruies Fr.	do	do
23	Magdalen Br.	Southampton*.	do
23	Rei de Portugal Port.	Santos.	Ballast.
26	Buenick Br.	Buenos Aires.	do
26	Tucuman Ger.	Hamburg*.	Coffee and Sundries.
26	Provence Br.	Marseilles*.	Sundries.
26	Capiu Ger.	New York*.	Coffee and Sundries.
27	Lassell Br.	do	do
27	Balderton Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

March 27th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing Elmiranda.....	565	Feb.	16 New York.....	Ferraz Soltrinho & Co.
Bk Rose Innes.....	750	Mar.	2 New York.....	Levering & Co.
British				
sp Canada.....	2137	Feb.	14 Norfolk.....	Gus Co.
hk R. S. Beaud.....	1300	—	19 New York.....	To order
hk Artisan.....	1083	—	19 Cardiff.....	To order
sp Monrovia.....	1489	—	28 Pensacola.....	To order
hk Arco.....	1405	—	28 Cardiff.....	Brazilian Coal Co.
Bk Isle of Rhin.....	889	—	28 Hamburg.....	R. Ott & Co.
Ing Hattie May.....	140	Mar.	1 Halifax.....	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp New City.....	1393	—	3 New York.....	V. W. Guimarães & C.
Bk L. C. Hamley Jr.....	619	—	3 New York.....	To order
Bk Zidnik.....	530	—	3 Hamburg.....	Wilson Sons & Co.
sp New York.....	1374	—	5 Pensacola.....	L. A. Magalhães & Co.
Ing John Roberts.....	197	—	5 Cardiff.....	Ferraz Soltrinho & Co.
sp Ruby.....	1374	—	12 Blyth.....	Brazilian Coal Co.
Ing R. L. T.....	445	—	15 Cardiff.....	Belmro Ralrigues Co.
Ing Commo.....	385	—	15 Cardiff.....	Belmro Ralrigues Co.
sp Forest King.....	1531	—	15 Cardiff.....	Belmro Ralrigues Co.
sp Thomas Hylar.....	4280	Mar.	21 Liverpool.....	Gus Company.
sp Blenheim.....	199	Mar.	25 St. Johns.....	John Moore & Co.
Danish				
Bk Waterfox.....	348	Mar.	15 Monterheio.....	Chenal, Betchlor & Co.
Italian				
Bk Zefiro.....	696	Mar.	5 Marselles.....	A. Avenir & Co.
No region				
hk Paerler.....	603	—	17 Pensacola.....	V. W. Guimarães & C.
hk Ad. Tiedemann.....	1154	—	20 Pensacola.....	To order
hk Crown Prince.....	986	—	28 Cardiff.....	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Fritz Kenter.....	1455	Mar.	3 Pensacola.....	To order
Russian				
Ing Latvia.....	424	Feb.	16 London.....	Otlani, Silva & Co.
Bk Australia.....	903	Mar.	3 Pensacola.....	To order

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- March 28th

Circulation	Public Funds			
252,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apocher).....	—	—	790,000
102,535,000	Bonds of 1895.....	—	—	750,000
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	—	—	1,010,000—1,010,000
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	—	—	—3,800 000
24,630,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	—	—	—2,800 000
18,350,000	Do do 1880, 4 1/2%.....	—	—	—1,500 000
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	—	—	—
10,310,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	—	—	—
65,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	—	—	950,000—
4,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....	—	—	—154,000
24,327,000				
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8,000— Jan. 95.	— 200\$000
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8,000— Jan. 95.	— 210,000
24,000,000	do.....	200	3,200— Jan. 95.	— 81,000
16,000,000	Constructr.....	200	2,000— Jan. 95.	— 7,250
20,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	6,000— Jan. 95.	— 93,000
20,000,000	Leitura e Comercio.....	200	3,000— Jan. 95.	— 45,000
3,500,000	do 2nd series.....	200	6,000— Jan. 97.	— 07,000
117,012,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	9,000— Jan. 95.	139,000—140,000
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9,000— Jan. 95.	— 215,000
	do 2nd series.....	100	4,500— Jan. 95.	—
Capital	Rachways	Par	Last div.	
3,500,000\$	Caravelhas a Aymeres.....	100\$	—	7,000— 7,250
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—	—
16,000,000	Mineral.....	100	—	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	—	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	75	—	—
42,000,000	Umuo Sorocabana-Itumbia.....	200	—	40,000—
	do 2nd series.....	40	—	—5,000
	Viação Ferra Saneamento.....	200	—	—
Capital	Trusts	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 95.	105,000—
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 95.	155,000—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Sept. 97.	195,000—
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 95.	130,000—
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	10,000— Jan. 95.	130,000—
8,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 95.	—
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	30,000— Jan. 95.	—
1,500,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	30,000— Jan. 95.	—
1,500,000	Mauferora Fluminense.....	200	9,000— Feb. 95.	—
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	8,000— Mar. 95.	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— Jan. 95.	—
300,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	— Jan. 95.	—

CERVEJARIA LOGOS

102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104

RIO DE JANEIRO
TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU

LOGOS'S STOUT

Beer in barrels & bottled

"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors.

manufacturers of

MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water.

Quinine Tonic.

Ginger Ale.

Lemonade.

Seltzer Water

Fruit Champagnes.

Gas Waters.

etc., etc.

The water used is doubly filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed. The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe. Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (stoppes) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

Proprietors

S. Paulo

MACDONALD BROTHERS

Importers and Commission Agents.

P. O. Box 219.

Agents for

A. B. FLEMING & Co. Ld.

EDINBURGH.

Printing Inks—Lubricating oils &c.

ELLAM JONES & Co. Ld.

DERBY.

Paints Varnishes &c.

Telegraphic address:—"MAC-S. PAULO."

J. L. (Cable used).

3. RUA DA QUITANDA, 3

S. Paulo.

LIVROS DE LETURA

De Feli-sherto, Hilario e Guharão.

NOVO MAPA do Estado de S. Paulo, comprehendendo o Sul de Minas Geraes; Globos e grande sortimento de mapas.

GEOGRAPHIA TANCREDO, O Estado, Historia de S. Paulo e outros Livros escolares. À venda na

Livraria Classica de ALVES & C.

RUA S. BENTO, N. 29.

VICTORIA STORE

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Remond's Hats, Pear's soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.


VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

ARP & Co.
68, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68
 Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles
 of the world.

HUMBER, Beeston
COLUMBIA and HARTFORD,
 Hartford, Conn.
NOTHMANN, Berlin.



It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines,
 whose perfections are known all over the world and are
 rivaled by no other makes.

P. O. Box, 374,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
 SCOTCH WHISKY



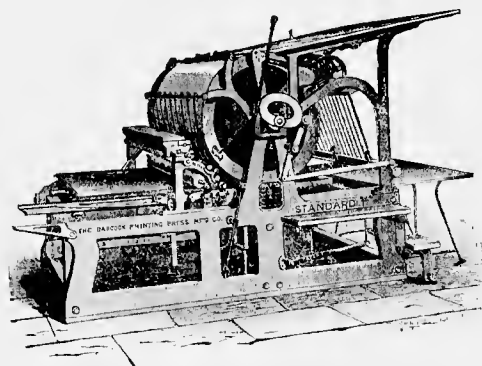
CHARLES CULY & Co.
 SANTOS
A. MENDES & MARQUES
 RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.
 Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS
Metal-Backed Rubber Type
 and patent "ASHION" STAMPS.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
 Office and works, 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
 1st floor.
 N.B.—Special attention given to large
 stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
 marking coffee bags.
Business Signs Engraved

Champagne Piper Heidsieck
 From the old firm Heidsieck
 ESTABLISHED IN 1785
Carte Blanche.
Sec.
Brut Extra.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES
 are those manufactured by the
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Bicycles of the day
CLEVELAND
WESTFIELD
 Sole Agent: **JAMES MITCHELL,**
 57, Rua do Ouvidor,
RIO DE JANEIRO.



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland
 IN CASE
PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.
 Proprietors—GLASGOW.
 Sole Agent—**C. N. Lefebvre.**
 43, Rua da Candelaria,
 Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS
 Diseases were treated on board S.S. "Olin-
 da" by Dr. Emílio Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
 ctandra and of these 32 cases were com-
 pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
 came much better.
 The illustrious naval surgeon, Dr. Henri-
 que Augusto says that during voyages on
 men of war he has had occasion to use
 Tincture of Nectandra Anani of Mr. Antero
 Leivas against sea sickness, and always
 with excellent results.
 Numberless testimonials of travellers jus-
 tify the results obtained by these distin-
 guished physicians, with the Tincture and
 pills of the Nectandra Anani against sea-
 sickness.
 In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
 cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
 written in the Portuguese, English and
 French languages.
 N.B. The Nectandra Anani pills are for-
 mulated with the same doses of the Ne-
 ctandra, in order that they may be sent by
 post all over the world with the least pos-
 sible delay to supply the want of the Wine,
 Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Anani,
 which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
 transported by the same rapid and sure
 means.
 For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
 impoverishment of blood, weakness of the
 legs and convalescence after long and si-
 rous illness, the pills should be ground
 and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
 in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
 insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate
 for adults and children who cannot take
 dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
 solved in pure water if no wine is to be
 had.
 Persons who have no connections here
 and who may desire to have these most
 useful pills can obtain them by applying
 direct to the proprietor who undertakes to
 remit orders by registered post to any part
 of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of
 2\$500 per box, 12\$500 for 5 and 20\$800 for
 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.
RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74
 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro. **BRAZIL.**

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.
MELLIN'S
FOOD
 RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND
 PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.
MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as
 for the strong and vigorous.
MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and
 may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.
MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.
 Agents: Messrs. **CRISHLEY & Co.**
 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by
 the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped
 bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy
 give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He
 has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thor-
 oughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction
 and pride in knowing that his mount is standard
 and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in
 cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch
 guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in
 front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77 A-79
RIO DE JANEIRO

Shipping.

Geo. R. Pegton. Frank H. Norlog
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. **NEW YORK.**

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.
TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Apr. 2	La Plata	Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Lapa- poulos, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 4	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 6	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agents.
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Canaã, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius, Olbers,
and Wordsworth.

The steamer

"HEVELIUS"

is intended to sail
on the 6th April for

New York

calling at

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.ª de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.ª de Março

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to

Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines

accepted.

Passenger Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, . . . 500 Marks. 150/000
" —Lisbon. . . 425 " 120/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfândega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa. April 12th
Liguria. " 28th
Orcana. May 10th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilean Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins
IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Sprain, Burns, Bruises,
Blisters, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHAS. A. VOSE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

SOUND BORDEAUX WINES

IN BARREL OR CASE

CRASHLEY & Co.

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, American and French romances, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Melins Fion.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumery and Toilet Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossom & Lavender Scent

of The Crown Perfumery Co., London

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Traders and general dealers.

A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

NONHEBEL & Co.

Steamship Agents

COMMISSION AGENTS

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

WILSON'S HULL LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Cable Address—NONHEBEL.

FANCY-WORK REPOSITORIES

202, RUA DO CATTETE, 1st floor,

CLIQUE TR LARGO DO MACHADO

117, AVENIDA 15 DE NOVEMBRO,

Petropolis.

Large assortment of Embroidery. Silks. Transfer patterns. Fancy-work and many other articles for Ladies use.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 2nd April.

Freight and parcels received through the Trápiche Silvino till 1st April.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.ª de Marco, 49.

The Steamer

ITAHY

will sail for

S. João da Barra

on the 2nd April.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trápiche Silvino.

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train or railways, as well as for such ailments of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, curative, digestive or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The «Nectandra Amara» Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, 25/000; per half dozen boxes, 125/000; per dozen boxes 20/800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joachim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 73, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *THE NEWS* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio 258, Rio de Janeiro.